THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Boston Symphony Orchestra finished its seas

Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Her Atonement AMERICAN THEATRE-8-La Gioconda BROADWAY THEATRE-8:15-The Musketeers.

CASINO-S-In Gay Parce.
DALY'S THEATRE S Lecture 7:45 The Great Ruby. MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine-EMPIRE THEATRE-8:20-Lord and Lady Algy.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Frou-Frou.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE-8-A Romance of GARDEN THEATRE-8:20-The Last Chapte GARRICK THEATRE-8:10-Zaza GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-Cycle Show

GRAND OPERA HOUSE STATE Moth and the Flame.

SLAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA-8:15—A Reign of Error.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 8:15—The Head of the Fam-HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-By the Sad Sea

IRVING PLACE THEATRE-S-Cyrano de Bergerac. KEITH'S-Noon to 11 p. m.-Continuous Performs KOSTER & BIAL'S-5:15-Vaudeville. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE-8-The King's Muske-

LYCEUM THEATRE-8:30-Americans at Home. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-Because She Love Him So.
MADISON SQUARD GARDEN-7:30-Military Tourna-

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-7:45-Tristan und

MURRAY HILL THEATRE-2-8:15-Ours. PASTOR'S-12:80 to 11-Continuous Performance, SAM T. JACK'S THEATRD-2-5-The Model. WALLACK'S-8:30-At the White Horse Tavern

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New York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Ex-Secretary John Sherman was reported much better and his recovery is confidently expected. —— Michael Munkacsy, the famous Hungarian painter, is dying in an insane asylum at Bonn. —— Foreigners are leaving Nicaragus on account of the failure of the revolution, and particularly because General Torres has been resurred to nower at Bluefields. has been restored to power at Bluefields.

The embarkation of volunteers from Cuba for the United States is proceeding rapidly.

Professor Koch is about to start for the tropics to continue his investigations into the nature and origin of projects. to continue his investigations into the nature and origin of malaria. — The transport Crook, with hodies of soldiers killed in Cuba and Porto Rico on board, sailed from Santiago for the United States. — Lord Salisbury arrived

DOMESTIC.—The President passed the day in the open air of Southern Georgia, and will visit Tallahassee, Fla., to-day.———Secretary Alger sailed from Savannah for Cuba on the transport Ingalls. — The biennial sessions resolution failed to be advanced in the Senate at Albany; Senator Willis bolted the Republican caucus. — The investigation of the bribery alleged at Harrisburg was continued with the examination of members of the House, all of whom are to be questioned; consideration of the McCarrell jury bill, the cause of the trouble, was again postponed. — The Samoan negotiations in Washington are said to have reached a deadlock, each of the three Powers firmly sustaining its representative; it is thought that the Treaty of Berlin may be repudiated. — A Senate The biennial sessions res Berlin may be repudiated. — A Senate mmittee ordered an adverse report on the As committee ordered an adverse report on the Astoria Company bill. — As the result of race troubles in the South, six men were killed in Arkansas, where a negro had been lynched, and three negroes were lynched in Mississippi. — Arrangements have been made for transporting from Cuba twenty-three volunteer regiments by April 25. — Representatives of the Western raliroads conferred with the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, and expressed themselves as heartily in favor of maintaining uniform tariff rates. taining uniform tariff rates.

A bark was capsized and sunk in the Bay, dragging a tugboat down with her; twenty-one persons were rescued from drowning and no lives were lost. — Workmen at the Windsor Hotel ruins uncovered one mutilated body and CITY.-Stocks were strong and activ a number of scattered bones. — The trustees and Session of the West Presbyterian Church issued a statement regarding the affairs of the church. — At a meeting of importers, a committee was empowered to attempt to correct the alleged delay in delivering imported goods to consistees. — The spring cycle show was opened in the Grand Central Palace. Many acceptances for the dollar dinner of Bryan Democrats were received.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, with brisk northerly winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 42 degrees; lowest, 37; av-

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

An unexpected debate on the Biennial Sessions bill in the Senate yesterday ended in failure to advance it to third reading. Its supporters were able to defeat various amendments, for the time being, and a single additional vote would have put it on the order of final passage; but the situation is not encouraging, for it is obvious that they do not know where to look for that vote hereafter. Three Republicans deserted their party, Brackett, Malby and Willis, and one Democrat, McCarren, deserted his. Messrs. Brackett and Malby had already bolted the Republican caucus, so that their action caused no surprise. Mr. Willis is said to have stayed through the caucus. The bill remains in Committee of the Whole, and is to be considered next Tuesday, but apparently there is a hard road before it.

Senator Malby was frank enough to say yesterday that he was irrevocably opposed to the whole scheme, and would offer no amendments. believing that the only way to improve it was to kill it. He is therefore to be credited with an increase of courage since last year, when, having denounced the bill with great earnestness, he finally voted for it on the ground that he was willing to let the people decide the question. His colleague, Mr. Brackett, has also been fortified to some extent, for last year he did not vote either way. It seems to follow that another Democrat must join Mr. McCarren and supply the twenty-sixth vote, if the bill is to pass the Senate in its original form. If Senator Grady has received "the straight tip," his performance yesterday means that Tammany won't come to the rescue, in spite of the plank in the Syracuse platform to which it pointed with pride last fall. But that plank is said to have been inserted with David B. Hill's full approval, if not at his instigation, so that if he still has any influence at Albany he may possibly exert it in favor of the bill and make Tammany opposition unavailing.

As for the talk of Grady and others about their good faith in seeking to have the bill "perfected" by amendments, that is all nonsense. If the bill is amended it must be passed by another Legislature containing a new Senate before it can be submitted to the people. That is to say, it will be shelved for two years, which entirely suits the opposition, and its enemies might just as well, in fact, a good deal better, make that frank avowal. Senator Grady asserted yesterday that the principle of biennial sessions was not antagonized by the proposed changes in the resolution, and he actually had the nerve to cite his party's declaration on the subject. But the language of the Syracuse platform is as follows: "We favor the passage by the next Legislature of the pending con-"stitutional amendment providing for biennial "legislative sessions"-that is to say, the amendment which was passed last year, and which profits many hundred fold. No one disputes the

only needs to be passed again without modification in order to be submitted to popular vote next fall. Was it a mere trick, intended simply to put the Republicans in a hole until after the election? Or is it possible that Croker has not yet reached a final decision and is leaving Grady to his own devices until the master has made up his mind? That is what he did a year ago, with consequences which were ludicrous, and would have been humiliating to his servants in the Legislature if they had happened to have a particle of self-respect. Whether or not that performance is about to be repeated remains to be seen.

A SUBJECT FOR ARBITRATION.

Affairs in the Samoan Islands are far from satisfactory. On this point everybody is agreed. That they should permanently improve under the conditions imposed by the Berlin Treaty is not likely, and probably impossible. What, then, is the remedy?

Some of the difficulties in the situation are incidentally referred to in a Washington letter which we print in another part of to-day's issue, They are not by any means all that confront the three governments, but they are sufficient to demonstrate the futility of seeking any permanent settlement of the disputed points upon the basis of the tripartite agreement of 1889. Whatever the difficulties and radical defects of that treaty, common-sense demands that something be done which will immediately bring order out of the chaos reigning in Apla and give some reasonable guarantee of satisfaction with any adjustment that may hereafter be made.

The German Government has shown a disposition to withdraw its officials whose conduct, justly or unjustly, is said to have been the cause of the recent troubles. If Great Britain has shown a similar disposition the fact has escaped our attention. Our own representative still holds his ground, and does not seem likely to be disturbed very soon. In showing a willingness to withdraw its officials, however, and refraining from making representations on the retention of our own and those of Great Britain, the German Government is not understood to have conceded that the acts of its agents were in violation of treaty stipulations, or to have admitted that the attitude of the representatives of the other governments could in any way be justified. On the contrary, as we understand its view of the matter, the Foreign Office in Berlin has from the start contended, and asserts so now, that the decision of Chief Justice Chambers in favor of Malietoa Tanu was not only arbitrary and wrong, but likewise contrary to the terms of the treaty, which clearly provided for an election of a King by the natives according to their customs and traditions.

Now it may be argued, with some degree of plausibility perhaps, that inasmuch as the decision of the Chief Justice is final, so far as Samoa and the Samoans are concerned, it ought, right or wrong, to be binding upon the three signatory Powers. Technically this may be a correct view to take of the case, but it is hardly an equitable one. Nobody could justly blame our Government for declining to permit the decision of the Chief Justice to be submitted to revision. But if that decision, on the other hand, was just, there is little fear of its being reversed by any competent tribunal. And is it wise, under the circumstances, for us to show a less conciliatory spirit than Germany has done of late? This is a question affecting the interests of three great governments, one if not two of which have time and again expressed themselves as in favor of the principle of arbitration. Is not this question of the justice and validity of the Chambers decision one which could safely be left for determination to an arbitrator or an international tribunal? We think it could. With it would fall a number of minor questions at issue which now threaten to create new difficulties, at the same time that it would pave the way toward a solution of the more difficult problem of a permanent settlement. The matter, we repeat, is worth considering.

A BETTER OUTLOOK FOR CUBA.

Light begins to dawn in Cuba. The decision of nearly all the Cuban generals to disband the army, uphold Gomez against the Assembly and influence their men to accept the money offered by the United States is a long step toward pacification of the island. No one need doubt that the presence of these fighters, who have taken all sorts of chances against Spanish tyranny for years in Havana and also in other towns throughout the country, with arms in their hands and no means of subsistence, has been a reason for serious apprehension. With their disbandment, which now seems to be assured, the Assembly melts away into nothingness, since it never had anything purporting to be authority except from these same bands of troops, and with them upholding Gomez and his arrangement with the United States the socalled Assembly is not worth dispersing. Credit may be allotted to General Brooke for realizing this, although authorized to disperse the Assembly by force if necessary, for the latter step might have gained for the moribund body some

The next steps for Cuba are to restore order. to organize a sufficient force in different districts to suppress crime and brigandage and to give industries a fair chance. There is much indication that American commanders are making preparation for such measures, and will be enabled to engage therein a good many of the most substantial and best-behaved men of the late Cuban force, though not confining their selection to that body by any means. The United States will necessarily meet all classes and sorts of inhabitants with equal hand, giving all protection in their liberties and rights, and giving all such share in the conduct of local affairs as they are ready to take with full loyalty of spirit. Selection will be obviously difficult, and many mistakes may be made, as some appear to have been made in the selection of police officers for Havana. But those mistakes can be corrected as they appear, and in time there should grow up a strong administrative force in Cuba, composed mainly of its own inhabitants, for the preservation of order and of peace.

Dispatches state that the absurd conduct of the Cuban Assembly has done more than several years of argument could have done to incline the substantial and property-owning people toward annexation. However much this may be regretted, it is a natural result. The Cubans must, unfortunately, be judged at present by the men they have put forward. If those are men to whom nobody in his senses would intrust the administration of a henroost practical opinion is sure to seek some other safeguard for order and peace. But it is essential to remember that the United States does not regard the qualifications of the substantial inhabitants of Cuba for self-government as indicated in the least degree by the behavior of this so-called Assembly. It will wait to hear what the real

people want a little later. Financially Cuba should be a success. Its revenue from customs already covers a large part of the proper expenses of administration, and will enormously increase with the establishment of order. The United States Government will have to help in many ways toward the expense of sanitation, drainage, better transportation, less burdensome exchanges, and can thus lessen at the start the burdens which the commerce and the business of the island will have to bear. But Cuba will have to pay liber ally for the expense of getting to be a civilized country, and after paying liberally will realize

industrial wealth and productiveness of the island. What it wants is order and peace and good government.

THE TAX ON CHECKS.

The mercantile community, with remarkable unanimity, resents the action of the New-York Clearing House as to charges for collection of out-of-town checks as an unwarranted imposition. To put the matter without disguise, it is an attempt to take from the customers of the banks a part of their profits, which range from only a little in some cases to a tenth of their gross receipts on out-of-town business for others. If the banks were in distress one could see reason for giving them a bit. There is no such pretence, and they claim to be and are more prosperous than they ever have been. No one is able to claim with reason that these collections cost the banks anything. The checks come and go, exactly as others do between banks of this city, involving not one atom more risk or bother. It is therefore a wanton and entirely inexcusable tax of the mercantile community for the benefit of a few banking institutions which owe their prosperity and even their very existence to the confidence and favor of the mercantile community.

On the face of things this is an imposition which New-York business men find it hard to excuse. When they see that bankers in Chicago and Philadelphia are busy hunting for the business which the New-York bankers are threatening to drive away they ask themselves why the institutions which are kept alive by their deposits should treat them in this fashion. It may be said that the tax is not large on some concerns, but on others handling many small remittances from the country it mounts up to 10 per cent of their gross receipts on such collections. What excuse have the banks for trying to impose such a tax on anybody, be it large or small?

They do the business gratuitously, they say, That is not true. They hold deposits for many hundred millions which they are using all the time in call loans to Wall Street speculators, with profit to themselves, and on those deposits they realize a profit amounting to many millions every year. If they cannot even then afford to collect a check for a dollar which it costs them nothing whatever to collect, but must charge 10 cents for that service, the depositor is exceedingly apt to feel that the bank is bleeding him as far as it possibly can, without justice or reason, and without any regard to his position as depositor.

No reference to backwoods cities which have fleeced their depositors after this fashion, and have money thereby, is in order. New-York is the great commercial city in this country, and its business men may claim with reason the support of the banking institutions which it supports. Yet this new rule can have no other effect than to drive a great amount of business out of this city to other cities where banks are not inclined to shave so closely. It is not a small matter to New-York just now. Other combinations and jobs have so plundered the commerce of this port that it has much to complain of. This bit of tax, by the very institutions which the business of New-York keeps alive, is a shade too much. What remedy depositors may have is not clear, but if they have none the banks are merely trying to kill the business which gives them a chance of profit.

INDUSTRIAL IMPERIALISM.

There can be, we imagine, few, even among the most contractile and coarctated "Little Englanders" and "Anti-Imperialists," whose pulses do not quicken a triffe at reading Mr. Kipling's lines about the flag of England and the messages concerning it which are borne by the winds of the world. In a railroad engine or a bridge beam we might reckon there was less of romance and of thrilling interest than in a flag, had not the same inspired bard taught us better. And so it seems as though at least some measure of the exultation the Briton feels in knowing that his meteor flag is blazing under every sky should come to the American when he knows that the products of his foundery and forge are coming into use in every

land and clime the world around. Much of the latter is already an old story. Announcements of orders for American ralls for India and Australia have long been so frequent as to attract only perfunctory attention. So with reports of orders for American engines for the best British railroads. All the world knows that American engines by the score have been ordered for the great railroad which Russia is building across Siberia, and, indeed, that many of them have already been delivered and are now in use on the Pacific division of that road. In South America, of course, the greatest triumphs of railroad engineering have been effected with American material and by American engineers. Thus only one continent has remained as a new world for the American industrialist to conquer, and now the army of invasion has set forth for it.

The announcement that an American concern is to build the big bridge across the Atbara River is of unique and surpassing interest. It is invested with an air of romance comparable with that of the great dam at Assouan, of which | in the opposite direction. we spoke the other day. Yankee bridge-builders are to cast up a highway on the borders of the Kingdom of Prester John, and at the further side of the desert where the charlots of Cambyses were swallowed by the sands. The steel of Pennsylvania is to span the Atbara and make a road to Meroe. There is a theme sufficient for a ballad, if not an epic. But that is not all. For this bridge is to form a part of two great highways of imperial purport, the one the Cape-to-Calro route which Mr. Cecil Rhodes is building, and in the building of which the German Emperor is glad to have a share, and the other the branch line from it to Suakim, to connect the Upper Nile with the Red Sea. So while the road across Asia is to have Yankee engines, the road from end to end of Africa is to pass over a Yankee bridge!

That, we imagine, is an imperialism of American industry which even an Anti-Imperialist can appreciate. How it will be explained by those who see in Protection nothing but a Chinese wall, we do not undertake to say. But we think all will agree that it is a trifle better for Americans to build bridges for the Soudan and locomotives for Siberia than it would have been for them to content themselves with raising hog and hominy and to buy all their ralls and engines-if they had need of anyabroad. And perhaps it will some time dawn nation that can take such rank in the industrial world can also stand up, as nation to nation, among the Powers of the world in statecraft and in sovereignty.

WHERE MEN STILL SPIT.

There is less public spitting than of old. That remark is often made, it is unquestionably true, and it gives cause for hearty rejoicing. Public agitation and the formal action of the Board of Health have had a salutary effect. There is perceptibly less splitting in public places than there was a year or two ago. And yet there is still a great deal of it, so that the observer is moved to think not how free we now are from the evil, but how unspeakably bad our condition must have been when it was worse than it is

be seen a little sign, which reads thus: "Notice. "Expectorating on floors of the cars of the com-"pany is prohibited." And there follows the text of Section 194 of the Sanitary Code. Those turned home. He says that Aguinaldo's house, in

signs doubtless deter many men from indulgence in the filthy practice. Yet many men disregard them and openly violate the rule, and are not rebuked, even, by the conductors for so doing. In the ordinary streetcar, with side seats running lengthwise, no one can spit without being seen plainly by the conductor and passengers. Many are seen to spit, but none, so far as ob-

servation and the record go, are punished. But look at the other kind of cars! They have introduced upon the Brooklyn Elevated Road,, and to some extent upon the surface lines, cars with cross seats, all facing forward, just like those of regular steam railroads. Every one recognizes these to be a great improvement upon the side seat cars, because they give seats to more people, and obviate trampling upon toes and tripping over outstretched feet, and also because it is much pleasanter to ride facing forward than sidewise. And yet these cars are coming to be regarded with loathing by decent passengers, because of the opportunity they afford for the practice of the filthy habit of spitting. In one of those cross-seats, especially at the inner end, next the window, a man can spit as much as he pleases with little fear of being observed. And men do so, with a copiousness that fully makes up for their abstinence elsewhere. The result is that at the inner ends of about half the seats in those cars the floor is often flooded with semi-liquid abominations.

It is a revolting state of affairs, which demands stern action. It is turning into a curse what would otherwise be a great blessing in means of transit, namely, this new type of car. We have said it is not so easy to detect spitters in these cars as in the old ones. Yet it can be done. It should be done. It should be the duty of the train hands to do it. And if Section 194 of the Sanitary Code is not a delusion and a fraud such offenders should be punished as are other miscreants. The public has a right to require transportation companies to maintain their vehicles in a sanitary and decent condition, so that respectable people can travel in them without having their health impaired, their stomachs nauseated and their clothing befouled. We fancy that the arrest and fining of a few spitters would wonderfully encourage the others to become decent.

Commissioner Hess denies that the members of the Police Department have been assessed for a corruption fund. Of course not. They always contribute willingly.

There are people who say that Thomas Jefferson in his lifetime did not know his own principles, but he was a miracle of consistency compared with the different policies that are now advocated in his name.

Current Delaware weather is rather cold for peaches, but the political traitor and bribetaker finds it hot enough. The Democrats who voted for Addicks, welcomed home with showers of brickbats and dead cats, are making haste to emigrate, which is the most sensible expedient at present open to them. Considering that Addicks is held in particular and unmitigated detestation all over the State, it is a wonder that he should desire to represent it in the Senate, and still more surprising that he should be willing to pay out money for the privilege of staying at home. But the ways of the political gasman are past all finding out. They are not signified by any visible meter attached to his person, and he has neither a window in his bosom nor a pane in his stomach to let light into his dark interior.

California, following Delaware's lead, elects to peg along for a while on one Senatorial leg, with Pennsylvania yet to be heard from.

The old Cuban Nanigo and Plug-Ugly is no match for the new Cuban policeman, who emerges from the first round of action in a flame of glory which even his tropical flow of perspiration does not extinguish.

The American trader does not recommend himself or his wares to the patronage of the Transvaal Boer by sending in his bill for goods before they arrive and insisting on immediate payment. The European purveyor is more liberal, giving a reasonable credit, and in consequence gets most of the trade. The American traffic, but elsewhere, his mercantile methods, according to consular and other authority, not being always up to the standard of his goods.

A camera fiend at Manila fell into the hands of the Filipinos and was tortured. Those Filipinos may not be utterly bad, after all.

Oregon is a large State, but it glows throughout all its boundaries with the lustre which the warship of its name sheds upon it. It is the proudest craft affoat on any sea. Now that it has dropped anchor in Manila Harbor we may look for the speedy advent there of whitewinged peace descending dovelike on the isles. Even the Anakim or Sons of Thunder would not fight when such armaments to any extent required could be sent against them. The insurrectionists certainly will not, and we may reasonably expect to hear of their capitulation any day, entitling the Oregon to the same renown as a peacemaker that she has already won

PERSONAL.

Paul du Chaillu, the traveller, will speak before the Beacon Society of Boston to-morrow evening.

The Roy, Dr. Richard Harcourt, the well-known Methodist minister of Baltimore, will begin the services of his new People's Church in Baltimore on Sunday. "The People's Church," he says, "will be democratic; the people will have a voice in the management of its affairs and the people will sup-In this respect it will lean toward Con gregationalism rather than toward Presbytery or Episcopacy. What will be the creed of the Peo Episcopacy. What will be the creed of his Feed-ple's Church? It will have one virtue, if no other, It will be brief and easily comprehended, and is expressed in our 'bond of union.' We believe in the Fatherhood of God, the Sonship of Jesus Christ, and the Brotherhood of Man. We believe Jesus Christ to be supreme, and we also believe that no one else has the slightest authority over our per-sonal freedom or religious rights.' There will be no doctrinal conditions of membership."

Robert Gibbes Barnwell, who is dving at Tallulah Falls, Ga., was known fifty years ago as a powerful and effective pro-slavery editorial writer. Some one asked Rear-Admiral Kautz just before he sailed for Samoa what he thought of expansion, "I don't think," was his reply. "I obey orders."

A request has been made to the President by Bishop B. W. Arnett, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, on behalf of the colored people of the country, that Chaplain Theophilus G. Stew-ard, of the famous 25th United States Infantry, be allowed the necessary time to write a history colored regiments in the Army, and on March 1 upon the minds of "Little Americans" that a the Adjutant-General wrote to the Bishop as follows: "The Secretary of War desires me to ac knowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ult., addressed to the President, requesting that Chaplain T. G. Steward, 25th United States Inhistory of the colored regiments in the United States Army, and to inform you that the chaplain is regarded by the War Department as a very suitable man to write the proposed history, and that every facility will be accorded him for the prosecution of this task. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General." Chaplain Steward is a native of Bridgeton, N. J., and traces his descent on his mother's side from John Fenwick, one of the Lords Proprietors, who settled at Salem, to which he gave its name, in 1655. The chaplain was educated at a divinity school in Philadelphia. Besides being a good Greek, Latin and Hebrew scholar, he is also quite fluent in German and French, and was at one time stationed over a church in Fort-au-Prince, Hayti, where he preached in French. "A Charleston Love Story," a work of fiction just from his pen, is now in press. Two of his sons are Harvard men, one being a lieutenant in one of the volunteer regiments; another is in the University of Michigan, from which he will be graduated this spring as a physician. States Army, and to inform you that the chaplain

Leonard Sargent, of St. Paul, who, with one companion, spent six weeks in travelling through the unexplored wilds of the island of Luzon, has re-

Malolos, is a beautiful dwelling, surrounded by gorgeous tropical gardens. Insurgent soldiers guard every approach. The leader's Cabinet reside with him, and apparently all matters of state are transacted through them. Sargent was met in the reception-room by one of the secretaries, who, writing down what the young American had to say, took the paper to his chief.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"It is useless," says the Washington correspond ent of "The Chicago Record," "for people to apply for official places in Cuba. Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. The policy of the Administration is to appoint none but natives, who will be under the supervision of experienced officers detailed from the Army or the Civil Service of the United States. It will doubtless be necessary to retain indefinitely many persons from the executive departments at Washington and other branches the Government, who have been sent out to organize and educate the natives, but the President is anxious to give the people of the new colonies the broadest kind of home rule consistent with their own welfare, and is equally anxious to avoid any excuse for them to complain of a carpet-bag

Comfort for the Recipient.—Emma—Papa, if green means forsaken, does the giving of an emerald to a young lady mean that the giver has forsaken her? Her Papa-No, dear. It means that he has for-saken the emerald.—(Jewelers' Weekly.

The late H. J. Byron once met a certain impresario on the Hoe, at Plymouth, England. It should be said that the Hoe is the sea walk famous in song and story, where Hawkins, the old sea dog who fought the Spaniards and died a British admiral in the days of Queen Elizabeth, was playing bowls when the Armada came in sight. But this is another tale altogether. The impresario, who cumbed before the letter "h," came up to Byron and exclaimed, "Ah, Byron, splendid day! Just been 'aving a glorious walk around the 'Oe.' "Ah!" replied the dramatist, "why not have a turn round the aitch now?"

Bates-That nephew of yours called me a blackguard.
Yates—Just like Ben; no tact about the boy. I've always told him that the truth was not to be spoken on all occasions.—(Boston Transcript.

If Jean François Millet, the French painter, wanted the world to accept his pictures not only as works of art, but as Socialistic tracts, here is at least one poet, Mr. Edwin Markham, who takes this view of the matter, as is shown by the following poem, written for one of the Frenchman's paintings, and now going the rounds of the press THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

Bowed by the weight of centuries, he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw?
Whose was the hand that slanted back this brow'
Whose breath blew out the light within this brain.

Is this the Thing the Lord God made and gave To have dominion over sea and land. To trace the stars and search the heavens for

power;
To feel the passion of Eternity?
Is this the Dream He dreamed who shaped the suns
And pillared the blue firmament with light?
Down all the stretch of hell to its last guif
There is no shape more terrible than this—
More tongued with censure of the world's blind greed-More filled with signs and portents for the soul-More fraught with menace to the universe.

What guifs between him and the scraphim Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades? What the long reaches of the peaks of song, The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose? Through this dread shape the suffering ages look; Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop; Through this dread shape humanity betrayed, Plundered, profaned and disinherited. Cries protest to the Judges of the World, A protest that is also prophecy.

O, masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
Is this the handlwork you give to God,
This monstrous thing distorted and soul-quenched?
How will you ever straighten up this shape;
Give back the upward looking and the light;
Rebuild in it the music and the dream;
Touch it again with immortality;
Make right the immemortal infamiles,
Perfidious wrongs, immedicable woes?

O. masters, lords and rulers in all lands.
How will the Future reckon with this Man?
How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
When this dumb terror shall reply to God
After the silence of the centuries? The Eiks at Topeka, Kan., recently gave an er

tertainment, and sold advertising space on the programme to a local undertaker. The latter intrusted the duty of preparing the "copy" to the committee in charge of the show, and his card "George B. Palmer, undertaker, can fix you up after your decease so beautifully that you

look down (or up) and feel profoundly thankful dealer may judiciously take a lesson from his commercial enemy, not only in South African plenty of ice. Cut rates on ladies' and gents' caskets." The undertaker was horrified when he saw advertisement, and at once inserted a card in the Topeka papers declaring that he was "innocent of this ill-advised and improper attempt at fun," and

begged the public to believe that he regards death as a most serious matter. Teacher-Who can tell me what useful article we get from the whale? Johnny?

Scholar-Whalebone. Scholar-Whalebone. "Right! Now, what little boy or girl knows that we get from the scal? Tommy?" "Scaling wax."—(Harlem Life. The Seventh Day Adventists of Battle Creek,

Mich., tell this story: Elder F. H. Westphal, in charge of a mission in Buenos Ayres, hesitated about coming to Battle Creek on account of the expense. An influence which he believes came from above decided the matter for him. He took steamer to Southampton, England, intending to sail thence for this city. Arriving at Southampton, he hesitated about which line to take. To settle the question he presented the matter to the Lord in prayer, and then cast lots, asking God for guidance The lot fell to the more expensive line. boat he met Captain Norman, an Englishn They became friends, and Westphal invited Norman to attend the General Conference with him. The invitation was accepted. Norman was complately carried away with the Adventists' doctrines. When money was asked for at a certain stage in the proceedings of the conference, he surprised the delegates by giving \$5,000. His interest continued to increase, until the climax was reached when he arose in the conference and offered \$100,000 to carry on the work of the Adventists.

Heredity.—"Father," said George Washington, "I observe that you are going to the circus with me. Why is this?"

"I cannot tell a lie, my son," said the father, "I'm going because I like to go."

It is only captiously that one may doubt this anecdote; for, after all, one has to confess that there is much in heredity.—(Detroit Journal.

Here is an advertisement that recently appeared in a Washington paper: "The United States Government will soon require in Washington the services of from 2,000 to 3,000 clerks on the Twelfth Decennial Census; salaries large for the kind of work; at least two or three times those paid by private establishments; vacations, holidays and sick leave in abundance; requirements slight; examination farcical; let no one on account of age, infirmity or neglected early education hesitate to ap-Address your Senators and Representatives

Lenten Horror,—"Brooks," said Rivers, "can you let me have \$10 till next week?"

Brooks handed it over.

"That makes the third I've loaned out in the last two weeks," he said. "In fact," added Brooks, with a pained smile, "this is what might be termed my 'lent ten' season."—(Chicago Tribune.

PRESIDENT HARPER IN CALIFORNIA. San Francisco, March 23.-Dr. W. R. Harper,

president of the University of Chicago, has arrived at Berkeley, and is the guest of President Kellogg of the University of California. He addressed large body of students yesterday, and was received

with much enthusiasm. He is said to have come West at the invitation of the Regents to consult with them regarding the selection of a president of the State institution, Dr. Kellogg having resigned. M. ROD LECTURING AT PRINCETON. Princeton, N. J., March 23 .- A large audience greeted M. Edward Rod, the French critic, to-night

to hear his lecture on "Shakespeare in France interesting and thoroughly appreciated. The lecturer will be heard again to-morrow night on the subject of "Le Drame Romantique Chatterton." After the lecture he will have an informal recep-tion in the university library.

ARCHBISHOP HENNESSY SERIOUSLY ILL. Dubuque, Iowa, March 23.-Archbishop Hennessy is seriously ill at the archiepiscopal residence here He was suddenly stricken after dinner yesterday, but his condition was not considered serious until to-day. His speech is affected, leading to the as-sumption that he is suffering from paralysis.

son in the Borough of Manhattan last evening with a brilliant concert in Carnegie Hall, largely attended, as all its other evening concerts this winter have been, and marked by some of the most sumptuous and finished playing that the organization has done in this city for a long time. Mr. Gericke offered a programme of modern works exclusively, and without a symphony, the numbers include Goldmark's Sakuntala overture, Tschalkowsky's first suite, in D minor; Richard Strauss's tone poem, Death and Transfiguration," and Professor Mac-Dowell's second pianoforte concerto, played by Mme. Terese Carreño. Of these Tschalkowsky's suite was heard for the first time in New-York The fact that it has escaped a performance here so long is not easily explainable, considering the power of the composer's name and the alertness of the various orchestral conductors who have been providing new things for the New-York concertgoers. On the other hand, it cannot take rank with the most characteristic and important works of the Russian master, whose style and genius it represents wholly and only in miniature. It is in five movements, consisting of an introduction and fugue, a divertimento, an intermezzo, a marche miniature, a scherzo and a gavotte. The fourth was omitted. None of these contain ideas of much pregnancy or force, although the introduction and tugue are well made and effectively presented, and all four that were heard show much charming and skilful scoring for orchestra. It is, on the whole, an engaging composition, though somewhat long for the value of the material presented. It was deliciously played, with every piquancy of effect, The Strauss tone poem gains little on repeated hearing. The subject is morbid, and it is morbid music with which the composer has illustrated it, scarcely intelligible or enjoyable without a close following of the printed programme; stubbornly illsounding in many places and effective only through the brute force of its climaxes. Mr. Gericke read t with abundant allowance for all the composer's intention, broadly, and evidently with a clear understanding of it; but it is difficult to imagine him in real sympathy with it. Mme. Carreño's performance of Professor MacDowell's superb concerts dwelt primarily on the dramatic effects in the first and third movements, which she put in the most vigorous and telling way, with a more than mascu-

HOW PRESIDENT SPENT THE DAY. IN THE OPEN AIR OF GEORGIA PINE REGION

-POLITICAL RUMORS SET AT REST.

line fire and passion. It was an interpretation com-

pelling enthusiasm, which was lavishly given.

Thomasville, Ga., March 23.-President Me-Kinley spent pretty much the whole of to-day in the open air, as did Vice-President Hobart, This outdoor life in a mild and dry climate is doing much to tone up their systems, and to-day each showed an improved state of health. The President's programme after breakfast is a seat in a rocking-chair on the porch until time to dispatch a little business with Assistant Secretary Cortelyou. This is followed by a drive. To-day this took the form of a tally-ho party,

the whip being Charles Chapin, Senator Hanna's nephew. President McKinley, wearing a black derby instead of the accustomed high hat, occupied the box with him. Others of the party were the Vice-President, Mrs. Hobart, young Garrett Hobart, Senator Hanna and Miss Hanna. After a light lunch at the house, a drive to the Country Club followed. Here the club, which is the recognized social institution of Thomasville, entertained the party. To-night the President signed appointments and transacted other necessary business. The Jekyl Island trip having caused reports of

a conference there, and that Speaker Reed would be nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. McKinley at the next Republican convention, it can be stated authoritatively that politics were tabooed at Jekyl Island. Speaker Reed declined a Vice-Presidential nomination at the last convention, and no thought of a change of view on his part has ever been suggested, and the Administration leaders have not him in mind in this connection. Moreover, the statement can be made that the closest and most cordial relations, political and personal, exist between Messrs. McKinley, Hobart and Hanna, and that for some time they have had a definite understanding that if Mr. McKinley is renom-

inated his running mate will be Garrett Hobart. To-morrow the party will go from here to Tallahassee, Fla., where they hope to escape all elaborate functions, and have so informed Gov-Blowham Monday probably will find the President started on his return journey to Washington, the Vice-President and Senator Washington, the Vice-President and Senator Hanna remaining here. The Mayor of Fitzgerald, the G. A. R. community established in South Georgia several years ago, has been insistent that the President should visit that town, but a final declination has been sent and a like answer will be sent to all other invitations.

WILDES SUCCEEDS SUMNER, A CA

THE BOSTON'S FORMER COMMANDER TO BE CAPTAIN OF THE NAVY YARD-SAILING OF THE NEWARK.

A Washington order yesterday assigned Captain Frank Wildes to the New-York Navy Yard to succeed Rear-Admiral George W. Sumner, who is placed on waiting orders. The order takes effect

on April 1. Captain Wildes commanded the cruiser Boston at the battle of Manila, and his assignment to this station is gratifying to his friends here. He has been on waiting orders since last December, and was the first of Admiral Dewey's captains to come home. He has had three years' continuous service at sea, one year being on the Boston. Wildes entered the Navy in 1860, from Massa-chusetts. He became an ensign in 1863, a master in 1855, a lieutenant in 1865, lieutenant-commander in 1868, commander in 1866, lieutenant-commander in 1868, commander in 1866, and a captain in 1894. In August, 1858, Captain Wildes was sixteenth on the list of captains, and he is now fourteenth. At Manila he was the ranking captain of the fleet and in command next to Admiral Dewey. He is an exceedingly modest man, and it is said to be diffi-cult to get him to tell about the Boston at Manila. The Newark got away from the yard yesterday and started to join the fleet in Southern waters. Water will be let into the big drydock to-day and the Massachusetts floated out, preparatory to replacing the keel blocks and putting her back into the dock for a painting. Wildes entered the Navy in 1860, from Massa-

DR. RAINSFORD WILL NOT TALK. Although the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford presided

over the conference of labor agitators, social reformers and delegates from several bodies organized for the advancement of various kinds of social ideas, which was held at Miller's Hotel, No. 29 West Twenty-sixth-st, on Wednesday, he was obliged to go away, owing to a previous engagement, soon after Eugene V. Debs began to speak. Debs, in the course of a somewhat lurid address. declared that he was a Socialist, one who believed 'in the co-operative ownership not only of the means of production and distribution, but of this means of production and distribution, but of this planet." Since the time of the Pullman strike Dr. Rainsford has been known as a sympathizer with organized labor, and in order to ascertain his views upon the radical opinions which Mr. Debs placed before the conference, a Tribune reported called at St. George's rectory yesterday. Dr. Rainsford, however, refused to discuss the matter in any way. "I have nothing to add to the ideas which I expressed yesterday," he said, "and which are reported in this morning's papers. I am an Opportunist. Mr. Debs is a Socialist. That is all I have to say."

DIGBY BELL'S BANKRUPTCY PETITION. Chicago, March 23.-Digby Bell, the actor, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day, in which he asks to be relieved of liabilities aggregating \$27,000. He states that he has no assets, except an interest in a judgment for \$228 given recently in New-York. The filing of the petition is said to have been induced by the results of an unsuccessful season, which closed in Chicago on Sunday night, when the actor's latest play, "Joe Hurst, Gentieman, was taken off the boards and the company disbanded

OPPOSED BY THE CITY CLUB.

The Committee on Legislation of the City Club has sent copies of additional circulars to members of the Legislature, opposing several bills affecting the interests of the city, and stating reasons why the bills should not be passed. Among the bills opposed are those for amending the charter as to the appointments of city magistrates and justices of the Court of Special Sessions, Senator Grady's bill to raise \$12,000,000 in bonds for new docks and wharves, a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional Deputy-Controller of the city and a bill to authorize the removal of ashes and garbage by contract.